

adds three new cruciate species: *O. atrovirens*, *O. venosa*, and *O. stenomeres*, the first two being published in collaboration with SHULL. In connection with the segregation of these species, the cultures of the author have opened some very interesting questions that will be discussed later. For example, a new mutation was secured, which is called *O. stenopetala* mut. *lasiopetala*, and which is reserved for further discussion until its seeds have produced new plants. BARTLETT proposes a trinomial system of nomenclature, shown by the name of this mutation, for mutations of garden origin, "in order to set them clearly apart from forms of which cognizance must be taken in floras."—J. M. C.

**A drought-resistant citrous fruit.**—The search for hardy races of valuable plants has discovered a genus of drought-resistant citrous fruits from Australia, which SWINGLE<sup>12</sup> has concluded to be a new genus, to which he has given the name *Eremocitrus*. It is the Australian desert kumquat, now commonly called *Atalantia glauca* (Lindl.) Benth. It is the only member of the orange group that shows marked adaptation to desert climates, and has the general aspect of "sagebrush." It is under investigation in this country, having been sent to a number of localities for trial, so that within a year or two the limitations of its culture in the United States will be known.—J. M. C.

**Pith of Osmunda.**—GWYNNE-VAUGHAN<sup>13</sup> has described a stem of *Osmunda regalis* whose pith contains scattered tracheae. Such a "mixed pith" was described by KIDSTON and GWYNNE-VAUGHAN (1910) for the fossil *Osmundites Kolbei*. This same situation in an anomalous specimen of *Osmunda regalis* is regarded as further supporting the theory that the pith of the Osmundaceae "is phylogenetically stelar and not cortical, and that it arose by the progressive conversion of the central tracheae of a solid xylem strand into parenchyma." J. M. C.

**Flora of southeastern Washington.**—PIPER and BEATTIE<sup>14</sup> have published a manual of the vascular plants of a very interesting region, being an extension of their *Flora of the Palouse region*, published in 1901. The region covered is said to embrace the richest wheat lands of the northwest, the principal drainage systems being those of the Snake and Spokane rivers. The manual is handsomely printed, and includes descriptions of 1139 species, distributed as follows: 20 pteridophytes, 11 gymnosperms, 270 monocotyledons, and 838 dicotyledons.—J. M. C.

<sup>12</sup> SWINGLE, WALTER T., *Eremocitrus*, a new genus of hardy, drought-resistant citrous fruits from Australia. Jour. Agric. Research 2:85-100. figs. 7. pl. 8. 1914.

<sup>13</sup> GWYNNE-VAUGHAN, D. T., On a "mixed pith" in an anomalous stem of *Osmunda regalis*. Ann. Botany 28:351-354. pl. 21. 1914.

<sup>14</sup> PIPER, CHARLES V., and BEATTIE, R. KENT, Flora of southeastern Washington and adjacent Idaho. 8vo. pp. xi+296. Pullman: State College of Washington. 1914. Paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.20.